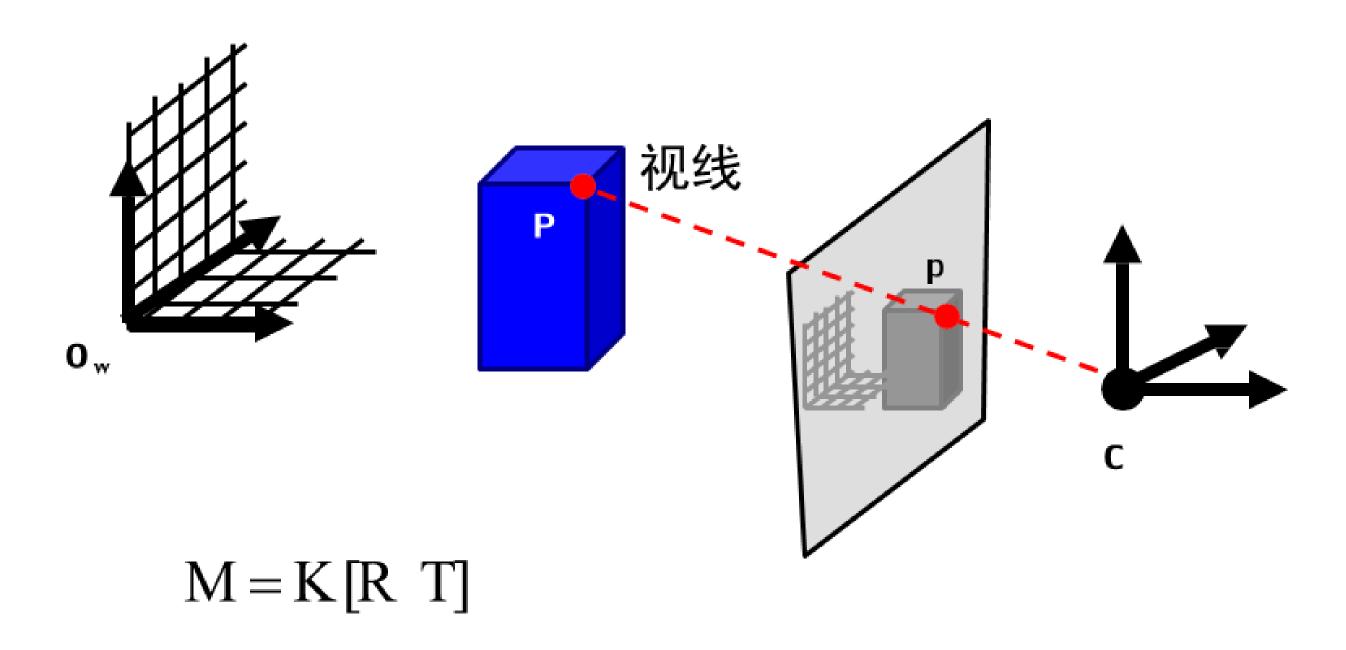
#### 3. 单视图测量

- 2D变换
- 影消点与影消线
- 单视图重构

### 相机标定后···



- 内部参数 K 已知,外部参数[R T] 已知
- 是否可以根据单个图像的测量值 p 去估算 P ? 答案: 一般情况不能。 P可以位于C和p定义的直线上的任何位置。

## 从单张图像恢复场景结构

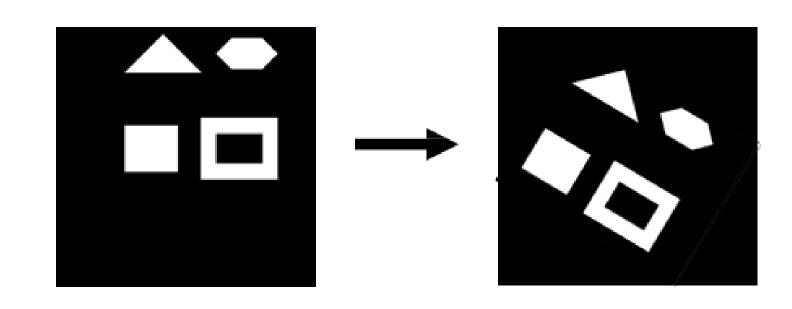


http://www.robots.ox.ac.uk/~vgg/projects/SingleView/models/hut/hutme.wrl

- 等距变换
- 相似变换
- 仿射变换
- 射影变换

等距变换: 
$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = H_e \begin{bmatrix} X \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 [欧式变换]

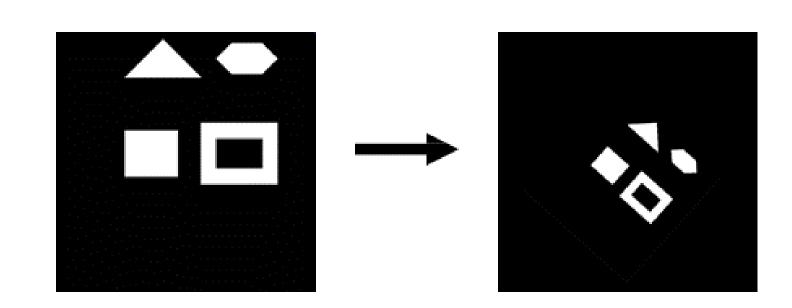
- -保留长度(面积)
- -3 DOF
- -刚性物体的运动



相似变换:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} SR & \mathbf{t} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = H_s \begin{bmatrix} X \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad S = \begin{bmatrix} S & 0 \\ 0 & S \end{bmatrix}$$

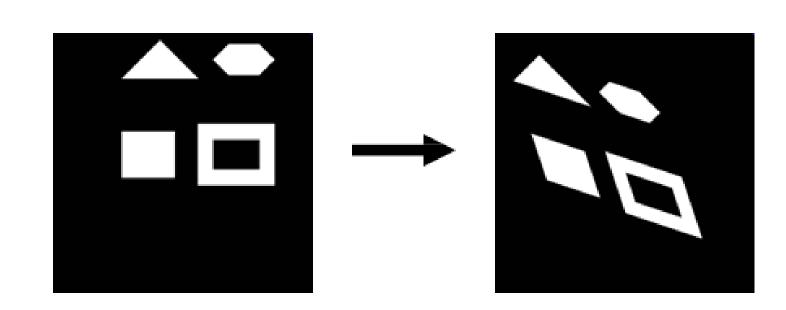
- -不变量
  - -长度的比值
  - -角度
- -4 D0F



仿射变换:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = H_a \begin{bmatrix} X \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

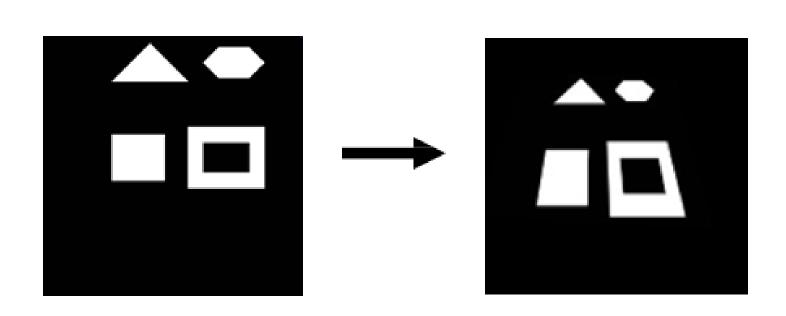
- -不变量:
  - -平行线
  - -面积比值
  - -其他…
- 6 DOF



射影变换:

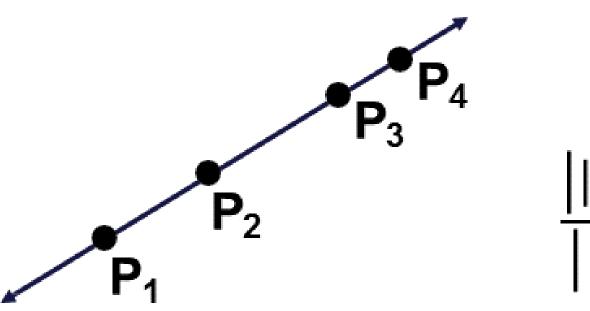
$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & t \\ v & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = H_p \begin{bmatrix} X \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- -8 DOF
- -不变量:
  - -共线性
  - -四共线点的交比
  - -其他•••



## 交比

#### -四共线点的交比定义为



$$\frac{||P_3 - P_1|| ||P_4 - P_2||}{||P_3 - P_2|| ||P_4 - P_1||} I$$

#### 3. 单视图测量

- 2D变换(完)
- 影消点与影消线
- 单视图重构

#### 3. 单视图测量

- 2D变换
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#### 内容导读

- > 平面上的平行线的交点、无穷远点、无穷远线
- > 无穷远点与无穷远线的2D变换;
- 三维空间中的点线面、影消点与影消线,
- > 影消点、影消线与三维空间中的直线的方向与面的关系

 $\Box$ <sup>n</sup>

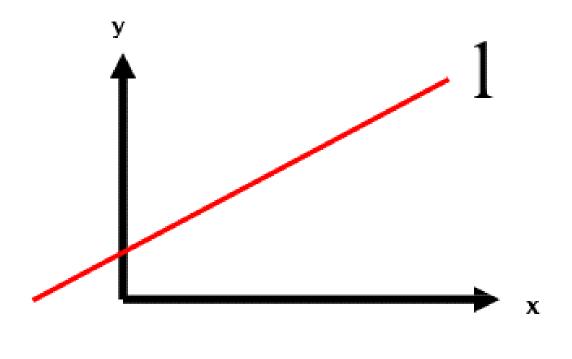
7

标洁

### 平面上的线

$$ax + by + c = 0$$

$$l = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$



$$If x = [x_1, x_2]^T \in l$$

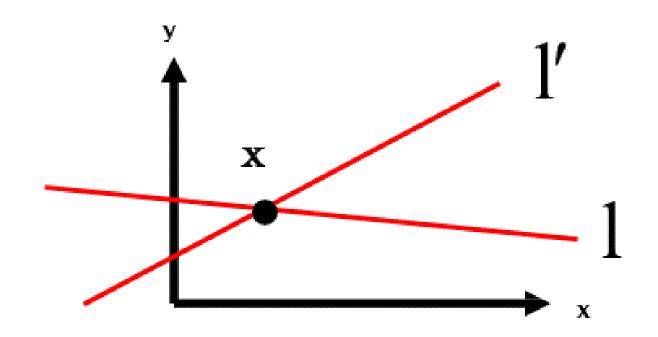
$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

### 直线的交点

交点

$$x = l \times l'$$

证明

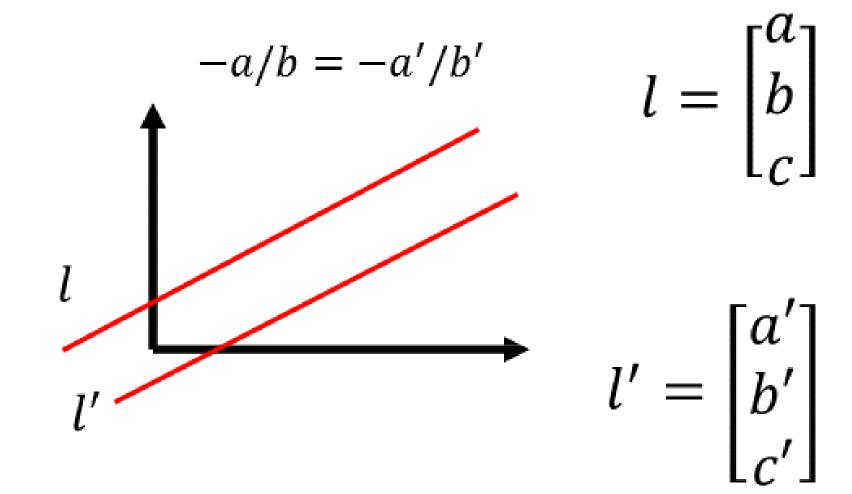


$$l \times l' \perp l \rightarrow (l \times l') \cdot l = 0 \rightarrow x \epsilon l$$
  
 $l \times l' \perp l \rightarrow (l \times l') \cdot l = 0 \rightarrow x \epsilon l'$ 

$$\rightarrow x$$
 为交点

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}, x_3 \neq 0$$

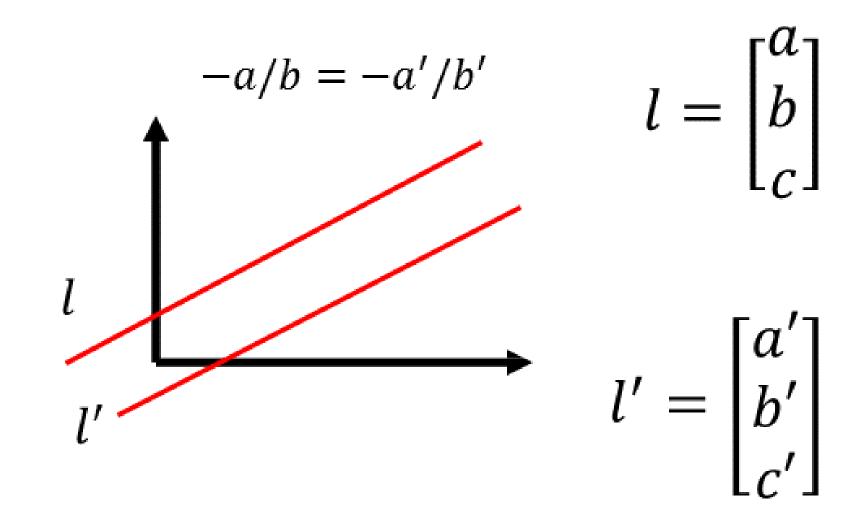
$$x_{\infty} = \begin{bmatrix} x'_1 \\ x'_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}, x_3 \neq 0$$

在欧氏坐标位外 点位处

$$x_{\infty} = \begin{bmatrix} x'_1 \\ x'_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}, x_3 \neq 0$$

在欧氏坐 穷远处

在欧氏坐
$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x'_1 \\ x'_2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 会员还外

$$l = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$l' = \begin{bmatrix} a' \\ b' \\ c' \end{bmatrix}$$

两条平行线的交点: 
$$\rightarrow l \times l' \propto \begin{bmatrix} b \\ -a \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = x_{\infty}$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}, x_{3 \neq 0}$$

$$-a/b = -a'/b'$$

$$l'$$

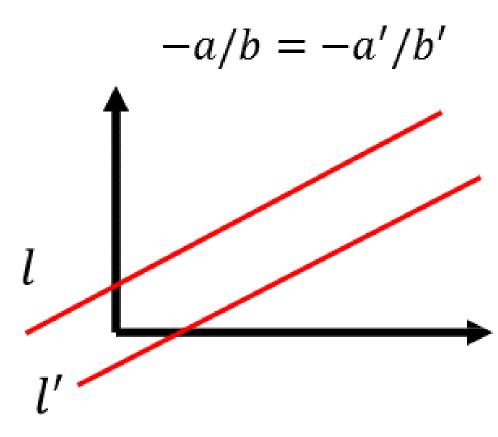
$$l = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$l' = \begin{bmatrix} a' \\ b' \\ c' \end{bmatrix}$$

注意: 直线  $l = [a b c]^T$  穿过无穷远  $x_{\infty}$ 

$$l^T x_{\infty} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b \\ -a \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}, x_{3 \neq 0}$$



$$l = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$l' = \begin{bmatrix} a' \\ b' \\ c' \end{bmatrix}$$

注意: 直线  $l = [a b c]^T$  穿过无穷远  $x_{\infty}$ 

$$l^T x_{\infty} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b \\ -a \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

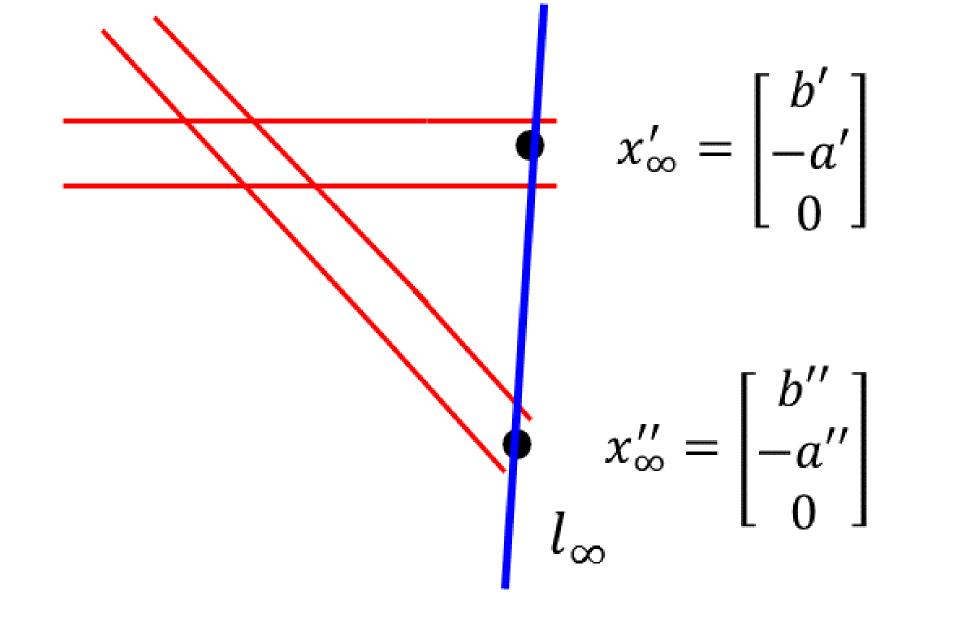
同理可证明该点也位于直线 *l'* (请同学们请自行推导)

### 无穷远直线 $1_{\infty}$

无穷远点集位于称为无穷远线的一条线上

$$l_{\infty} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

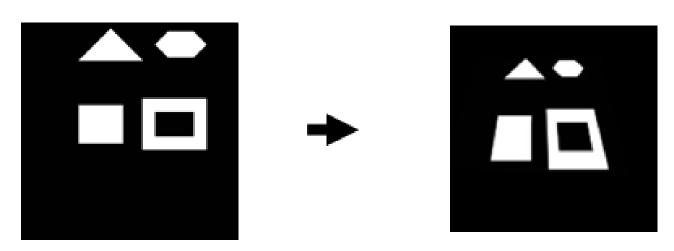
证明:  $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0$ 



无穷远线可以认为是平面上线的"方向"的集合

### 无穷远点的透视变换(2D)

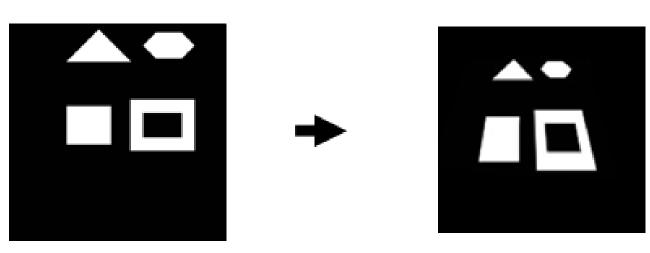
$$H = \begin{bmatrix} A & t \\ v & b \end{bmatrix}$$



$$p' = Hp$$
 无穷远点? 
$$Hp_{\infty} = ? = \begin{bmatrix} A & t \\ v & b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} p_x' \\ p_y' \\ p_z' \end{bmatrix}$$
透视

#### 无穷远点的透视变换(2D)

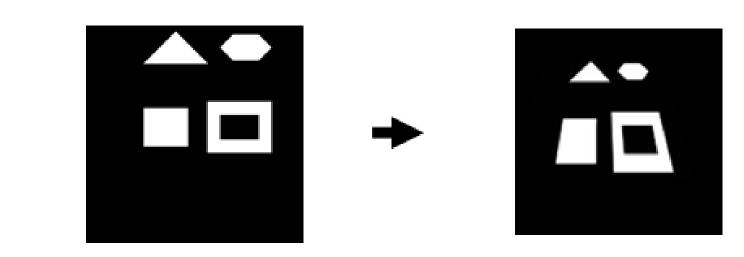
$$H = \begin{bmatrix} A & t \\ v & b \end{bmatrix}$$



$$p'=Hp$$
 无穷远点? 
$$Hp_{\infty}=?=\begin{bmatrix}A&t\\v&b\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}1\\1\\0\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}p_x'\\p_y'\\p_z'\end{bmatrix}$$
 …不

### 无穷远点的仿射变换(2D)

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} A & t \\ v & b \end{bmatrix}$$



$$p' = Hp$$

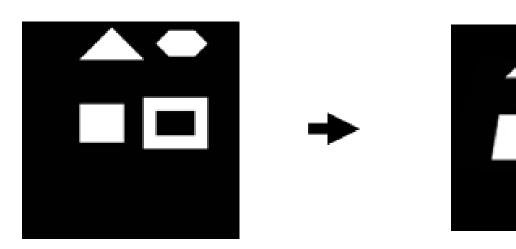
$$Hp_{\infty}=?=egin{bmatrix}A&t\v&b\end{bmatrix}egin{bmatrix}1\1\0\end{bmatrix}=egin{bmatrix}p_{x}'\p_{y}'\p_{z}'\end{bmatrix}$$
透视

…不!

$$H_A p_\infty = ? = \begin{bmatrix} A & t \\ 0 & b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} p_x' \\ p_y' \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 仿射

### 无穷远点的仿射变换(2D)

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} A & t \\ v & b \end{bmatrix}$$



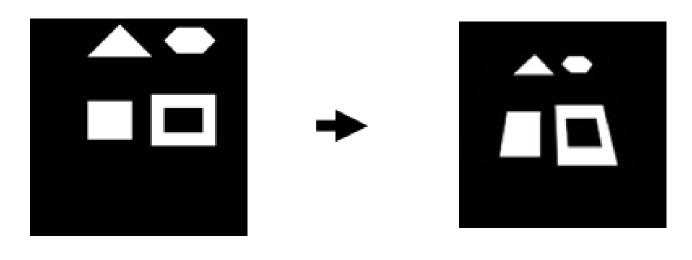
$$p' = Hp$$

$$Hp_{\infty}=?=egin{bmatrix}A&t\v&b\end{bmatrix}egin{bmatrix}1\1\0\end{bmatrix}=egin{bmatrix}p_{x'}\p_{y'}\p_{z'}\end{bmatrix}$$
 …不!

$$H_A p_\infty = ? = \begin{bmatrix} A & t \\ 0 & b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} p_x' \\ p_y' \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 仿射

## 无穷远线的透视变换(2D)

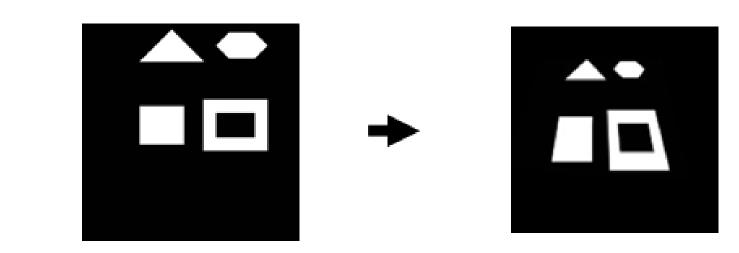
$$H = \begin{bmatrix} A & t \\ v & b \end{bmatrix}$$



$$l' = H^{-T}l$$

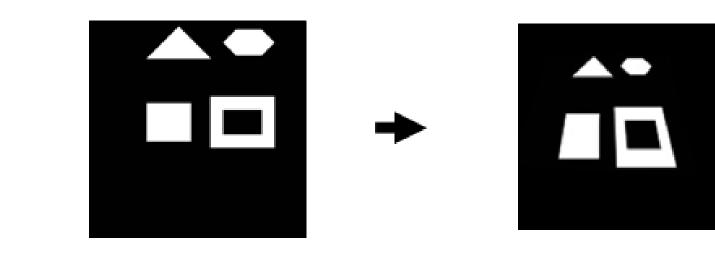
#### 无穷远线的透视变换(2D)

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} A & t \\ v & b \end{bmatrix}$$



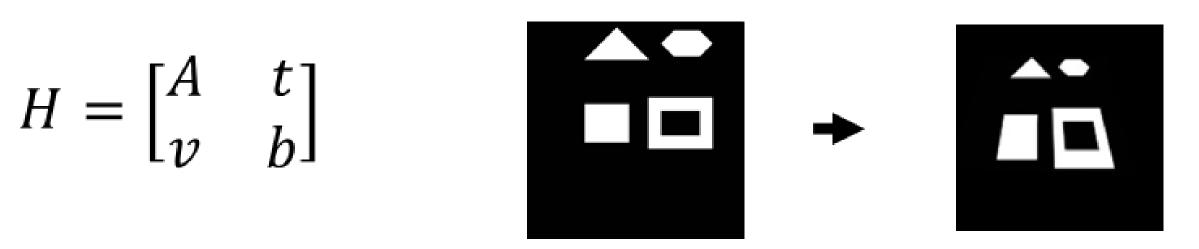
#### 无穷远线的透视变换(2D)

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} A & t \\ v & b \end{bmatrix}$$



#### 无穷远线的仿射变换(2D)

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} A & t \\ v & b \end{bmatrix}$$



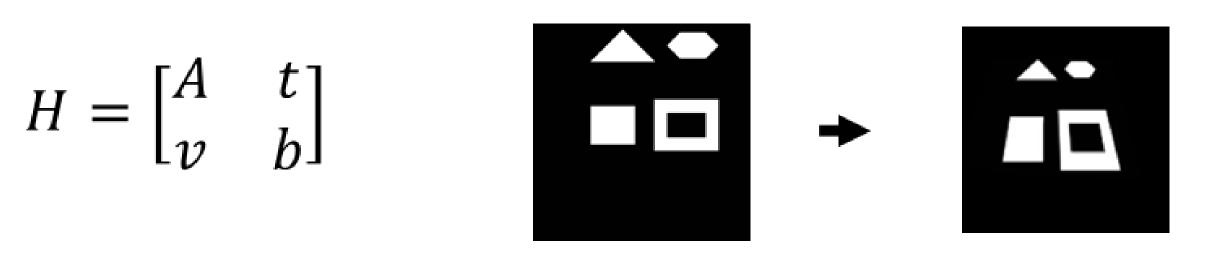
$$l' = H^{-T}l$$

$$H^{-T}l_{\infty} = ? = \begin{bmatrix} A & t \\ v & b \end{bmatrix}^{-T} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} t_x \\ t_y \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$
 …不!

$$H_A^{-T}l_{\infty} = ? = \begin{bmatrix} A & t \\ 0 & b \end{bmatrix}^{-T} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A^{-T} & 0 \\ -t^TA^{-T} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

#### 无穷远线的仿射变换(2D)

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} A & t \\ v & b \end{bmatrix}$$



$$l' = H^{-T}l$$

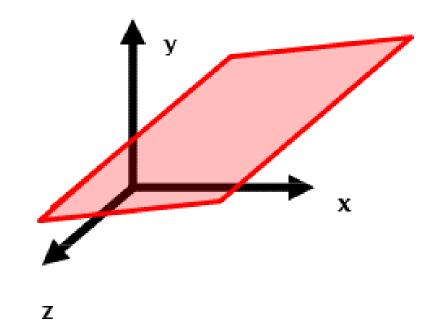
$$H^{-T}l_{\infty} = ? = \begin{bmatrix} A & t \\ v & b \end{bmatrix}^{-T} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} t_x \\ t_y \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$
 …不!

$$H_A^{-T}l_{\infty} = ? = \begin{bmatrix} A & t \\ 0 & b \end{bmatrix}^{-T} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A^{-T} & 0 \\ -t^TA^{-T} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \cdots 是!$$

### 空间中的点和面

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Pi = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix}$$



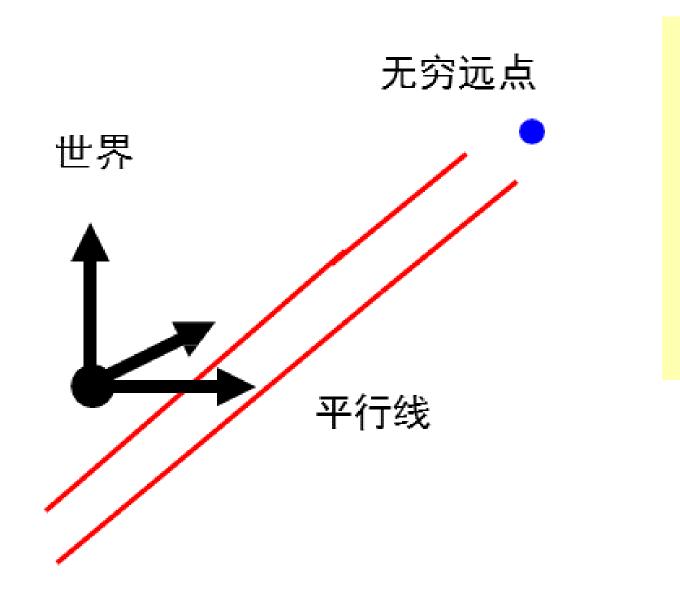
$$x \in \Pi \leftrightarrow x^T \Pi = 0$$
  $ax + by + cz + d = 0$ 

### 空间中的线

- 直线具有4个自由度 难以在空间中表示
- 可以定义为两平面的交线

## 无穷远点

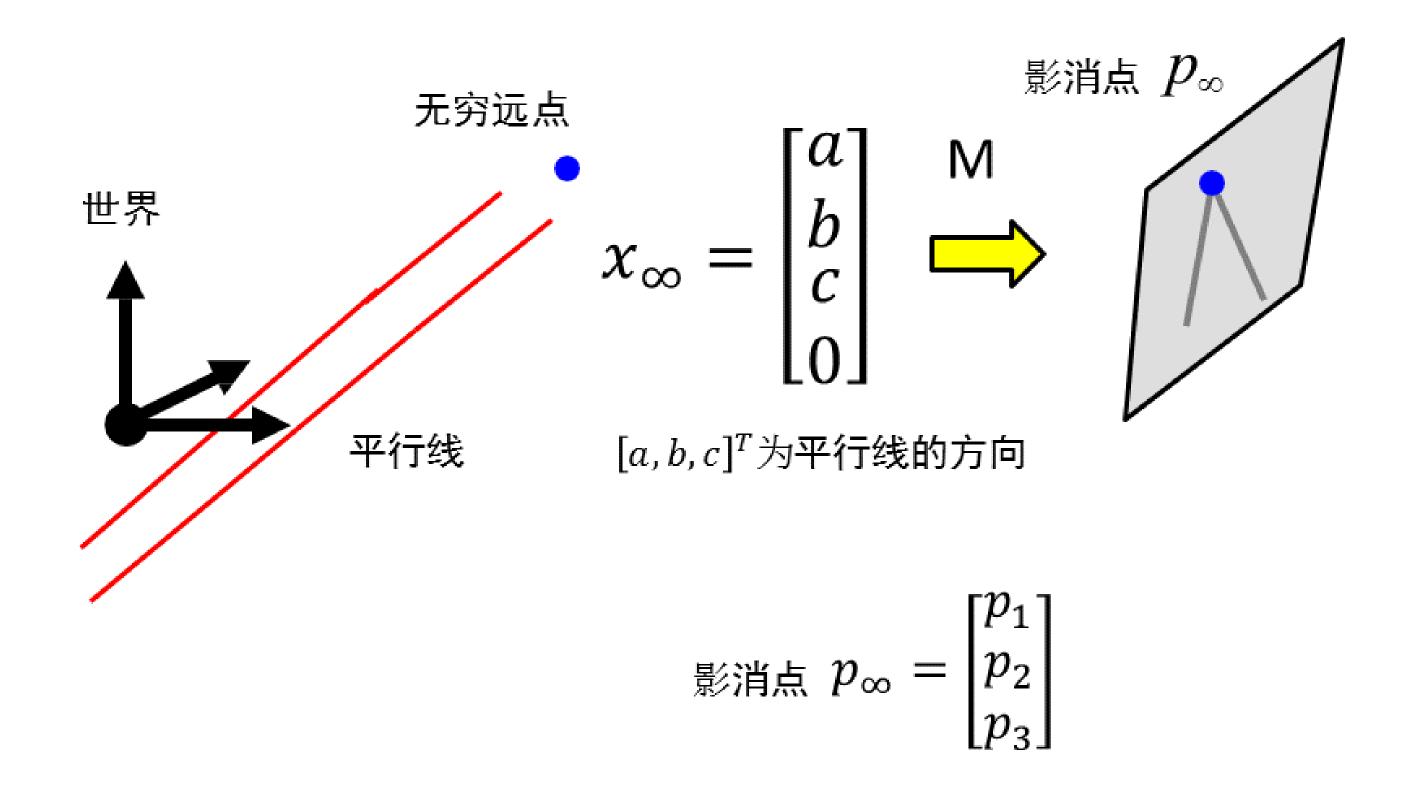
#### 空间中平行线的交点



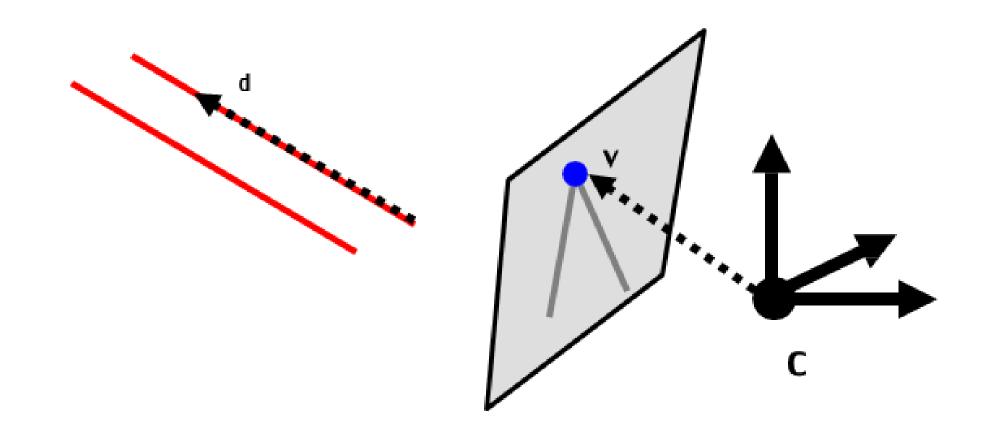
$$x_{\infty} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

## 影消点

影消点: 无穷远点在图像平面上的投影点



### 影消点和直线方向

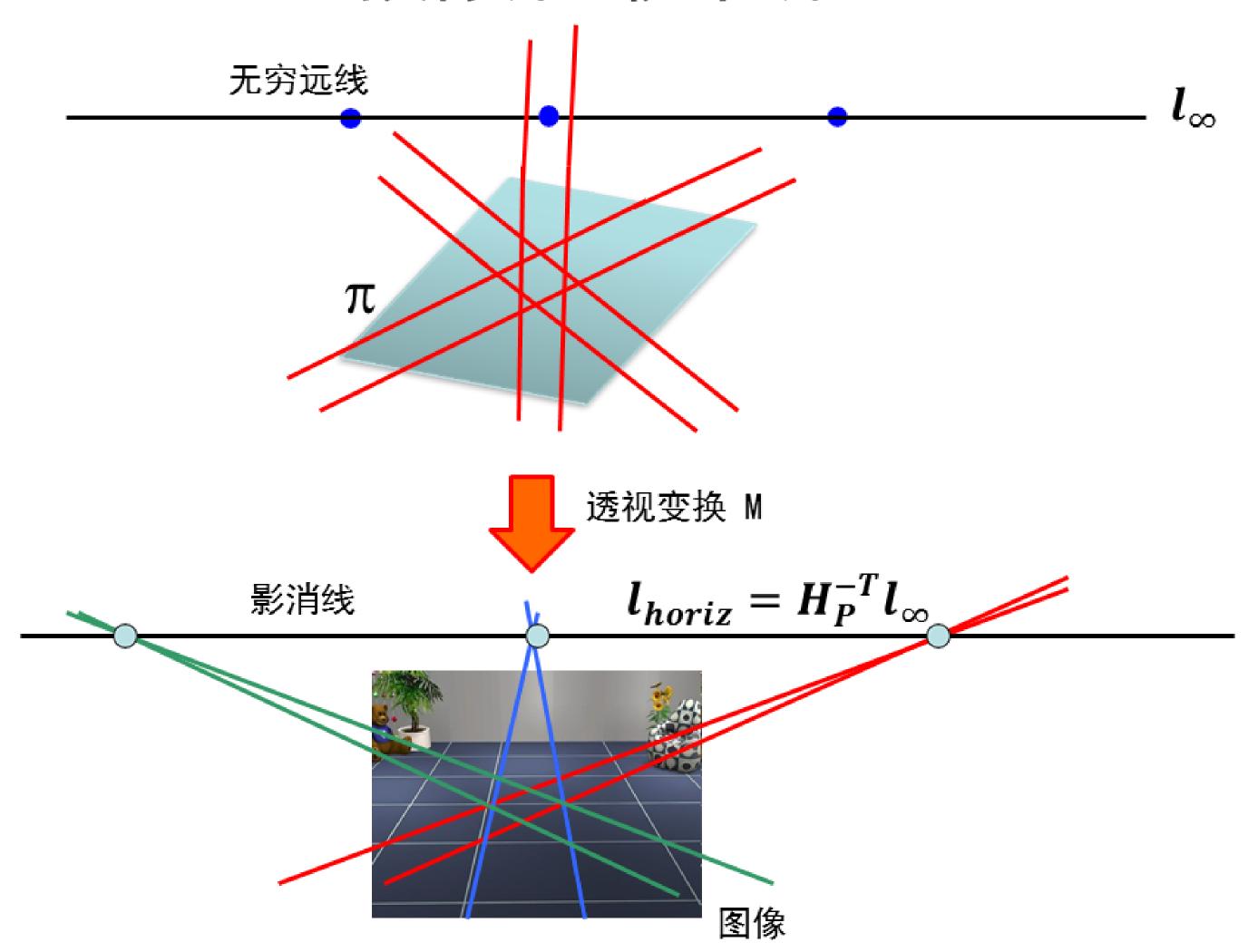


$$v = Kd \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad d = \frac{K^{-1}v}{||K^{-1}v||}$$

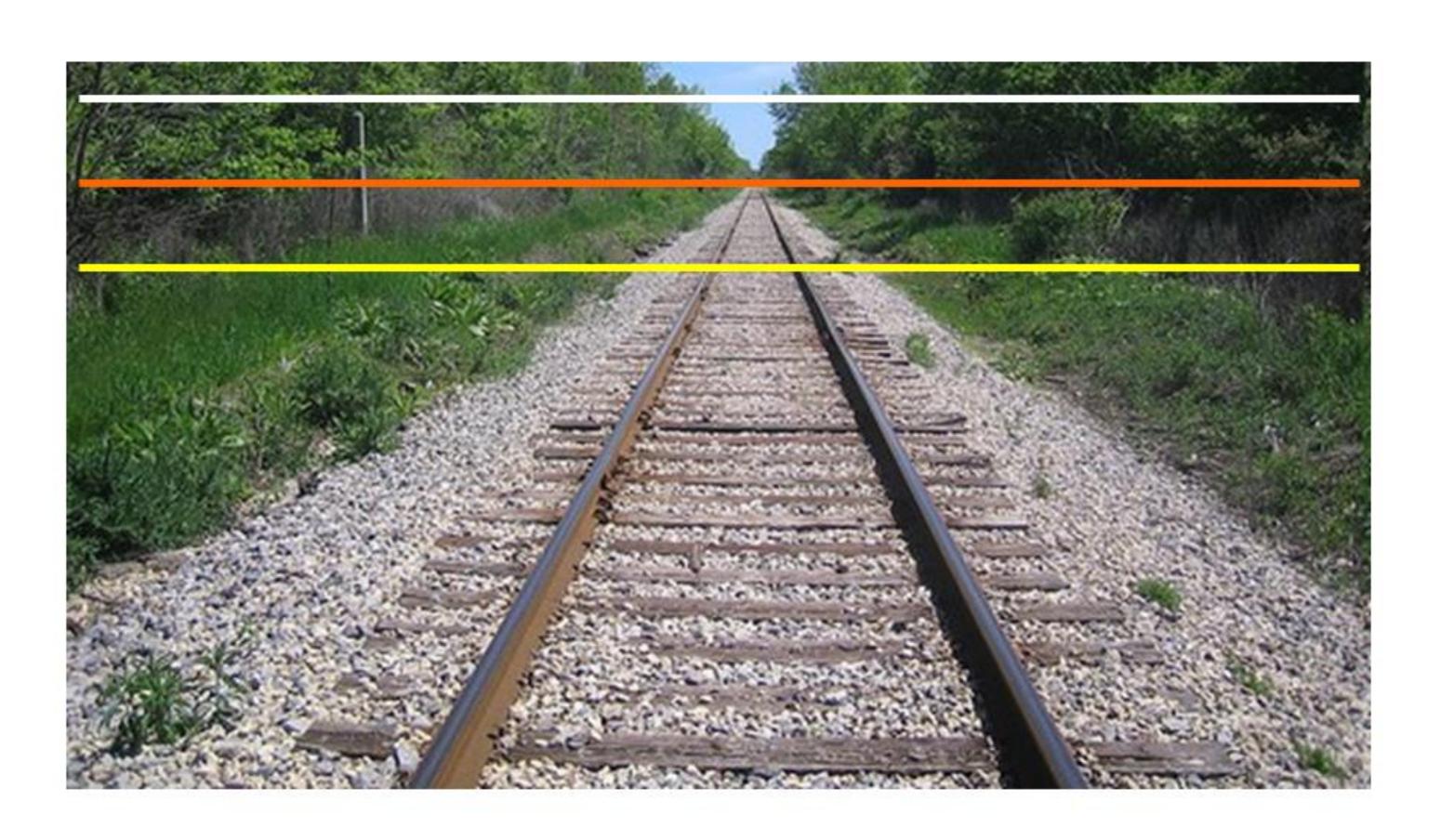
证明:

$$X_{\infty} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{M} v = MX_{\infty} = K[I \ 0] \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = K \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix}$$

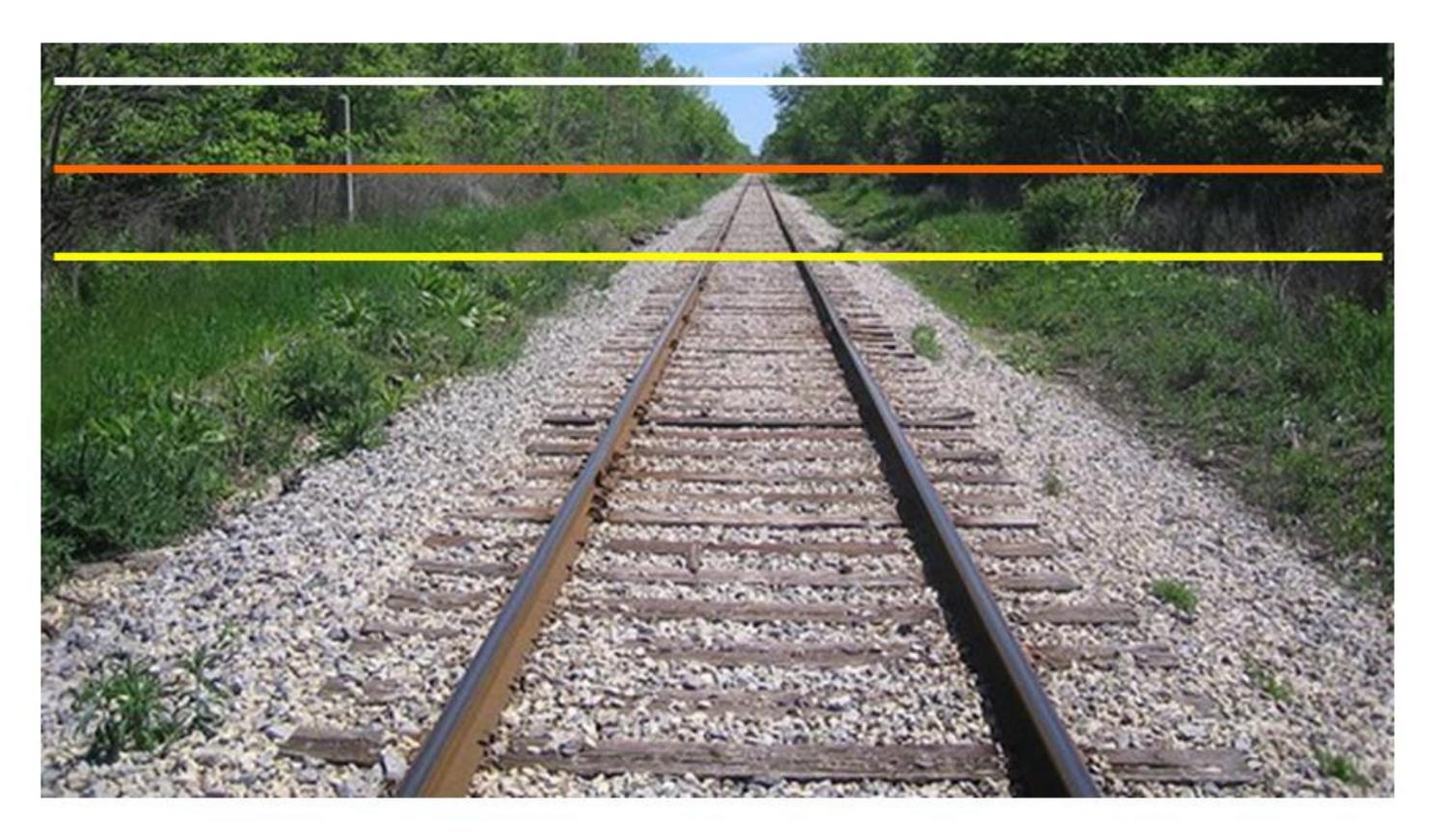
## 影消线 (视平线)



# 影消线例子



## 影消线例子



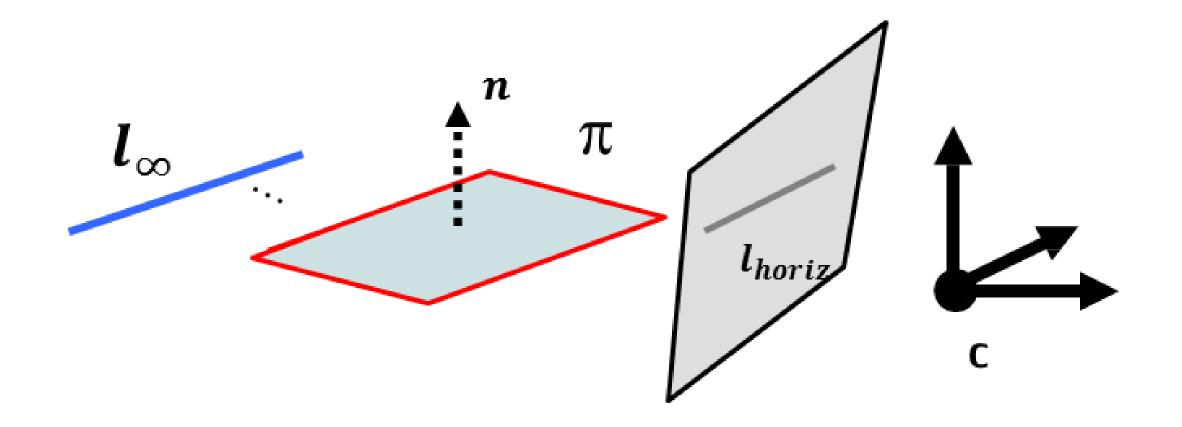
橙色的线是影消线!

## 这两条线是否平行?

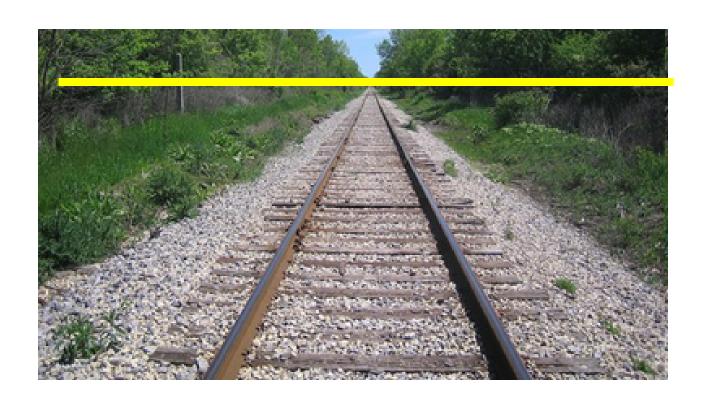


- -图像中两条直线的交点是否在影消线上
- -如果是,这两条线是3D空间中的平行线

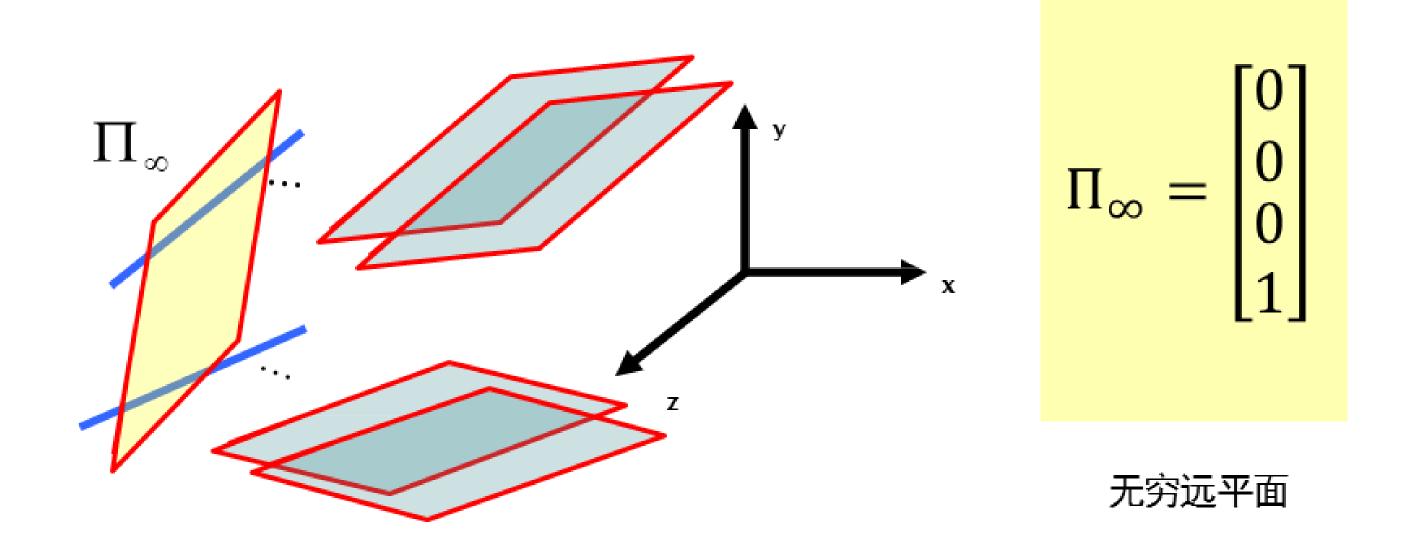
## 影消线和平面法向量



$$n = K^T l_{horiz}$$

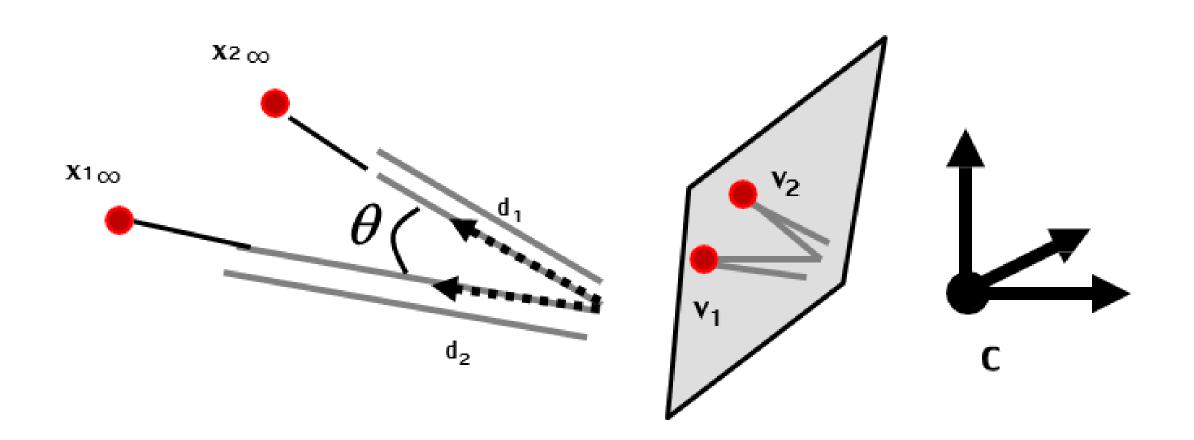


## 无穷远平面



- 平行平面在无穷远处交于一条公共线 无穷远直线
- 2条或多条无穷远直线的集合定义为无穷远平面 $\Pi_{\infty}$

### 两组平行线的夹角与影消点



$$d = \frac{K^{-1}v}{||K^{-1}v||}$$

$$cos\theta = \frac{d_1 \cdot d_2}{|d_1||d_2|} = \frac{v_1^T \omega v_2}{\sqrt{v_1^T \omega v_1} \sqrt{v_2^T \omega v_2}}$$

$$\omega = (K K^T)^{-1}$$

如果 
$$\theta = 90^{\circ}$$
  $\longrightarrow$ 

$$v_1^T \omega v_2 = 0$$

## $\omega$ 的性质

$$\omega = (KK^T)^{-1} \qquad M = K[R T]$$

$$\rightarrow \omega_2 = 0$$
 零倾斜

$$> \begin{array}{c} \omega_2 = 0 \\ \omega_1 = \omega_3 \end{array}$$
 方形像素

> ω只有5个自由度(因为K有5个自由度)

### 总结

$$v = Kd$$

$$v = Kd \qquad n = K^T l_h$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{v_1^T \omega v_2}{\sqrt{v_1^T \omega v_1} \sqrt{v_2^T \omega v_2}} \stackrel{\theta = 90^{\circ}}{\longrightarrow} v_1^T \omega v_2 = 0$$

#### 有助于:

 $\omega = (KK^T)^{-1}$ 

- 估计相机参数
- 恢复三维场景结构

### 3. 单视图测量

- 2D变换
- 影消点与影消线(完)
- 单视图重构

### 3. 单视图测量

- 2D变换
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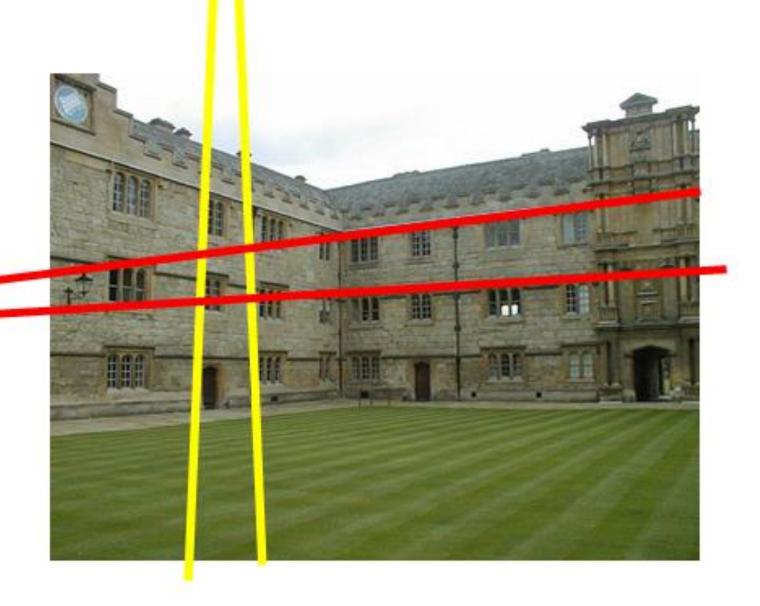
$$cos\theta = \frac{v_1^T \omega v_2}{\sqrt{v_1^T \omega v_1} \sqrt{v_2^T \omega v_2}}$$

$$\omega = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_1 & \omega_2 & \omega_4 \\ \omega_2 & \omega_3 & \omega_5 \\ \omega_4 & \omega_5 & \omega_6 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $v_2$ 

$$\theta = 90^{\circ}$$

$$\begin{cases} v_1^T \omega v_2 = 0 \\ \omega = (KK^T)^{-1} \end{cases}$$



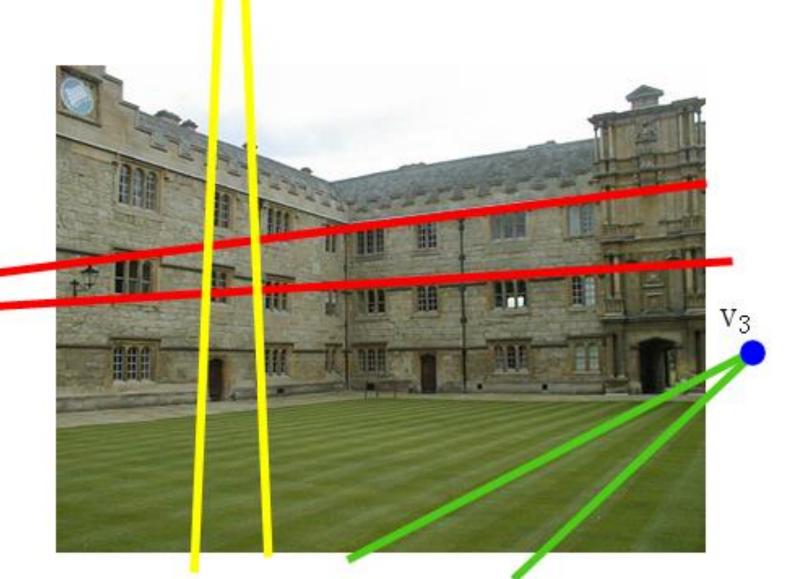
有足够的约束条件去估计K吗? K有5自由度

$$cos\theta = \frac{v_1^T \omega v_2}{\sqrt{v_1^T \omega v_1} \sqrt{v_2^T \omega v_2}}$$

$$\omega = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_1 & \omega_2 & \omega_4 \\ \omega_2 & \omega_3 & \omega_5 \\ \omega_4 & \omega_5 & \omega_6 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $V_2$ 

$$\begin{cases} v_1^T \omega v_2 = 0 \\ v_1^T \omega v_3 = 0 \\ v_2^T \omega v_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$



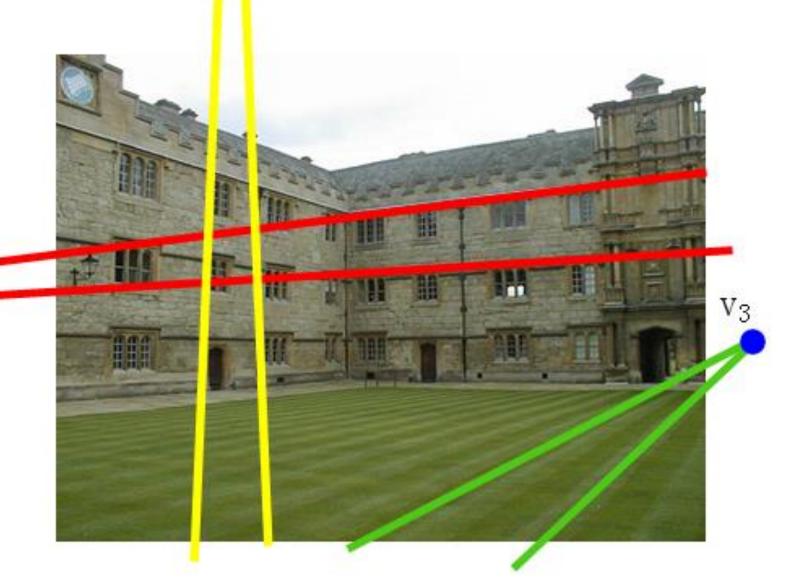
$$cos\theta = \frac{{v_1}^T \omega v_2}{\sqrt{{v_1}^T \omega v_1} \sqrt{{v_2}^T \omega v_2}}$$

$$\omega = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_1 & \omega_2 & \omega_4 \\ \omega_2 & \omega_3 & \omega_5 \\ \omega_4 & \omega_5 & \omega_6 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $V_2$ 

- 零倾斜
- $\omega_2 = 0$
- 正方形像素  $\omega_1 = \omega_3$

$$\begin{cases} v_1^T \omega v_2 = 0 \\ v_1^T \omega v_3 = 0 \\ v_2^T \omega v_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$cos\theta = \frac{{v_1}^T \omega v_2}{\sqrt{{v_1}^T \omega v_1} \sqrt{{v_2}^T \omega v_2}}$$

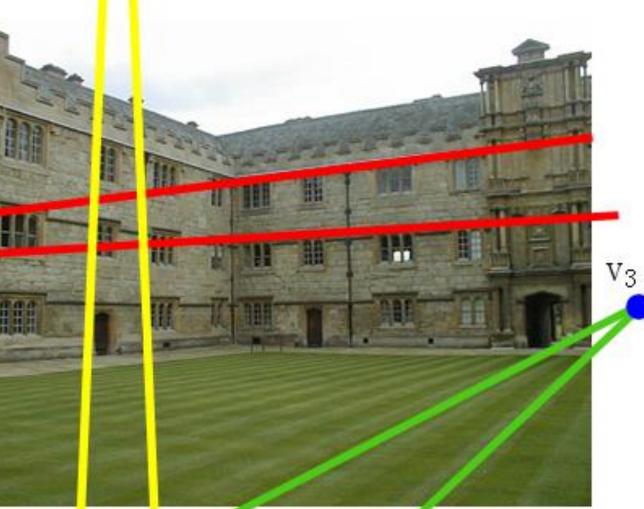
$$\omega = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_1 & \omega_2 & \omega_4 \\ \omega_2 & \omega_3 & \omega_5 \\ \omega_4 & \omega_5 & \omega_6 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 零倾斜
- $\omega_2 = 0$
- 正方形像素  $\omega_1 = \omega_3$

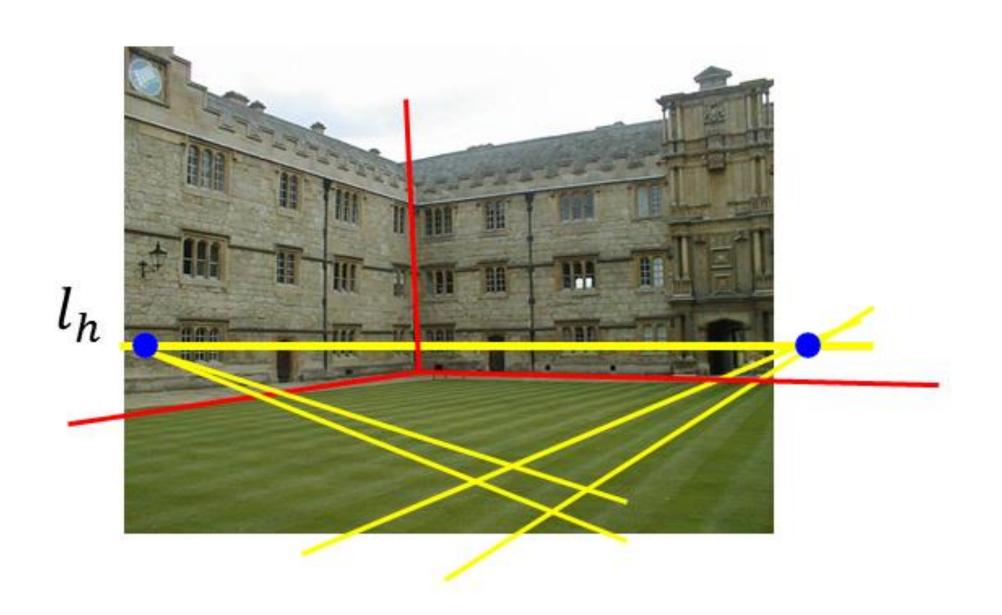
$$\begin{cases} v_1^T \omega v_2 = 0 \\ v_1^T \omega v_3 = 0 \\ v_2^T \omega v_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} v_1^T \omega v_2 = 0 & \text{if } \beta \omega, \text{ 然后} \\ v_1^T \omega v_3 = 0 & \text{可以得到 } K: \quad \omega = (KK^T)^{-1} \longrightarrow K \end{cases}$$

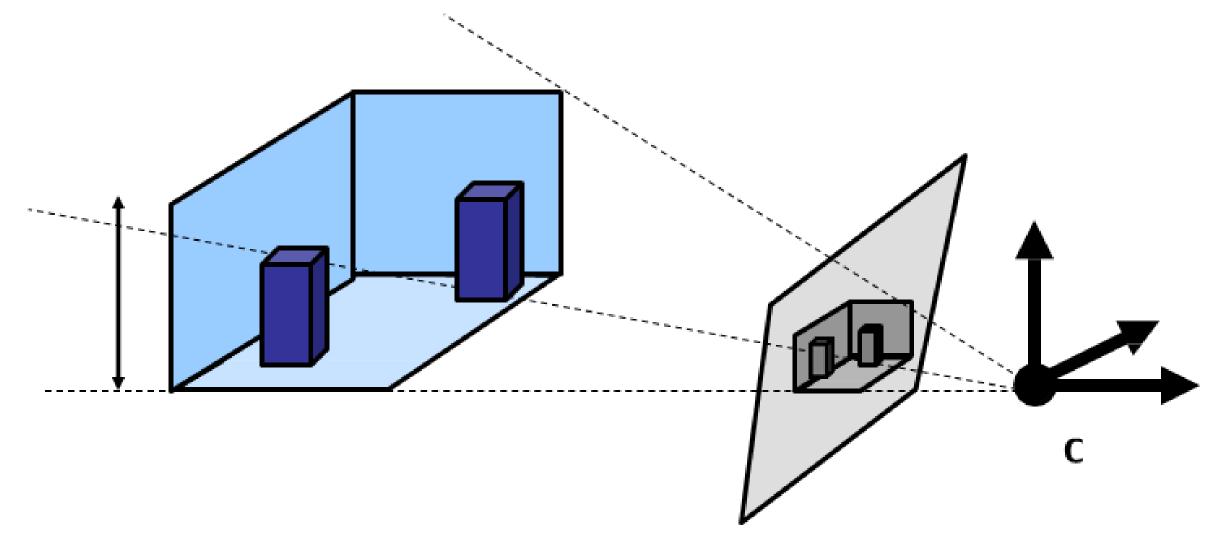


## 单视图重构



K 已知  $\longrightarrow$   $n = K^T l_h$  = 相机参考系中的场景平面方向

## 单视图重构



单视图恢复摄像机坐标系下的三维场景结构

注意:场景的实际比例无法恢复



http://www.robots.ox.ac.uk/~vgg/projects/SingleView/models/merton/merton.wrl

## 单视图重构 - 弊病



#### 手动选择:

影消点与影消线;

场景先验信息(点对应关系,线、面几何信息等等)

### 3. 单视图测量

- 2D变换
- 影消点与影消线
- 单视图重构(完)